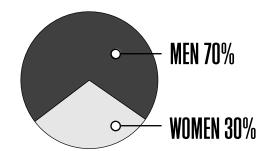
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

# A GLANCE AT THE HIV EPIDEMIC

### **New HIV Infections**

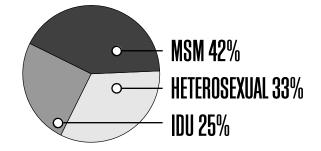
There are an estimated 850,000 to 950,000 people currently living with HIV in the U.S., with approximately 40,000 new HIV infections occurring in the U.S. every year.

■ By gender, 70% of new HIV infections each year occur among men, although women are also significantly affected.



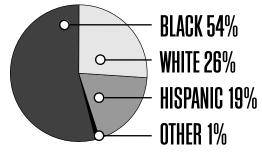
Estimates of Annual New Infections by Gender,  $(N \cong 40,000)$ 

■ By risk, men who have sex with men (MSM) represent the largest proportion of new infections, followed by men and women infected through heterosexual sex and injection drug use (IDU).



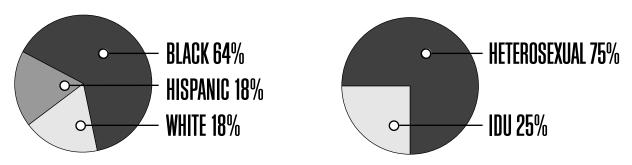
Estimates of Annual New Infections by Risk, (N  $\cong$  40,000)

■ By race, more than half of new HIV infections occur among blacks, though they only represent 12% of the U.S. population. Hispanics, who make up about 13% of the U.S. population, are also disproportionately affected.

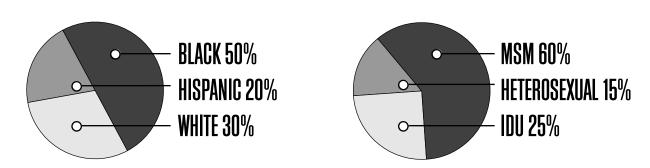


Estimates of Annual New Infections by Race, (N  $\cong$  40,000)

To better understand how the HIV/AIDS epidemic is affecting men and women, it is critical we look at race and risk by gender.



ESTIMATES OF ANNUAL NEW INFECTIONS IN WOMEN, U.S., BY RACE AND RISK



ESTIMATES OF ANNUAL NEW INFECTIONS IN MEN, U.S., BY RACE AND RISK

## Cumulative Toll: AIDS Cases and Deaths through December 2001

#### **AIDS Cases**

As of December 2001, 833,452 AIDS cases have been diagnosed in the U.S., including 685,456 cases diagnosed among men and 147,996 among women.

By race/ethnicity, 350,068 AIDS cases have been diagnosed among whites, 320,671 among Blacks, and 153,095 among Hispanics.

#### AIDS Deaths

Since the beginning of the epidemic, 467,910 deaths were reported through December 2001, including 396,871 among men and 71,039 among women.

Of these, 213,190 whites, 168,202 Blacks, and 81,793 Hispanics with AIDS have died.

## Slowing Decline in AIDS Cases and Deaths

During the mid-to-late 1990's, advances in HIV treatments led to dramatic declines in AIDS deaths and slowed the progression from HIV to AIDS. However, the rate of decline for both cases and deaths has slowed dramatically in recent years, and the annual number of AIDS cases appears to have leveled. The decline in AIDS deaths has slowed considerably.

	1998	1999	2000	2001	
AIDS Cases	42,832	41,165	40,766	41,311	
AIDS Deaths	18,823	18,249	16,672	15,603	

	% Change 1998–1999	% Change 1999–2000	% Change 2000–2001	
AIDS Cases	-4%	-1%	+1%	
AIDS Deaths	-3%	-9%	-6%	

## More People are Living with AIDS in the U.S. than Ever Before

Better treatments have also led to an increasing number of people living with AIDS in this country. This growing population represents an increasing need for continued HIV prevention services for HIV-infected individuals and for treatment and care services.

 1998	1999	2000	2001	
289,709	312,804	337,017	362,827	